



## THE WHIG.

MASSACHUSETTS. — *Review of yesterday's Senate proceedings.*

The following message of Gov. Everett was communicated to the Legislature on Wednesday last; and was, with the accompanying documents, referred to a committee. The Governor is of opinion, that as much as the jurisdiction of the debatable ground rests exclusively with Maine, Massachusetts ought to remain for a call from the National Government, before taking active measures in the controversy of arms. Such a course appears to be proper, because, among other reasons, the Governor and his auxiliaries would not have power to order the Militia to march beyond confines of that State.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit to the two Houses copies of several documents received from His Excellency the Governor of Maine, on the 18th and 19th inst. They relate to the trespasses committed on the public lands, the property of Maine and Massachusetts, by bands of plunderers associated in large bodies, for the purpose of carrying on their depredatory and lawless enterprises. They are given by Maine to enable her land-agent to put a stop to these depredations and the purpose of resisting those measures by military force announced by the Local Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, will appear from the papers communicated. The course adopted and menaced by the Local Authorities of New Brunswick, has led the Legislature of the State of Maine to the adoption of vigorous measures for the protection of the public property, and the defense of the agents employed in removing the depredators.

Among the papers transmitted by Gov. Fairfield, is a copy of a resolve of the House of Representatives of Maine, of the 18th inst. requesting the aid of Massachusetts in the measures adopted by Maine relative to the trespassers on the Public Lands. The opinions and feelings of Massachusetts on the great questions connected with the North Eastern Boundary, have been so often set forth in the public acts of her Legislature and Executive, that they do not need to be repeated. The Land Agent of the Commonwealth has at all times efficiently co-operated with the Agent of Maine in all the measures for protection of the property which fall within the ordinary duties of those offices.

I had the honor in my address to the Legislature at the beginning of the session, as on more than one former occasion of the same kind, to call the attention of the two Houses to the ruinous extent of the depredations committed on the Public Lands in that region. The rightful sovereignty and government of the territory belonging exclusively to Maine, Mass has no jurisdiction over it and possesses only an interest in a moiety of the soil. For this reason no further steps on our part have been deemed within the competence of Massachusetts to maintain her rights in the territory which forms the subject of the controversy, so long protracted between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. Should a state of things unhappily arise in which the Government of the United States shall call upon Mass to sue for her assistance in exerting the rights so long and so injuriously withheld, I am persuaded that the call will receive a prompt response from the Legislature and the people.

EDWARD EVERETT  
Council Chamber, Feb. 20, 1839.

For the assertion of the Age, that we wished to cast ridicule on the Aroostook Expedition, is wholly false. We shall not bandy words with a paper which thus attempts to turn the present crisis to political account. We did think it strange that the person entrusted with the command, should have suffered himself to have been taken in the manner he was. We are not opposed to the Expedition, and never have been and as long as it is conducted properly we shall not utter a syllable against it. The Whigs of the State have but one wish, one opinion in regard to the course to be pursued, they are anxious that Gov. Fairfield should go on, without faltering in the least, we hope that he will not, and that the State will not retrace a single step in the position she has taken. A hoier spirit than that of party, should now animate the people. The crisis demands the united energy and action of all parties, and we doubt not that the one sentiment, the one feeling, the deep enthusiasm which pervades every bosom, will continue thus universal, until the rights of our noble State are established beyond a doubt, and fully and honorably recognized. The honor and interest of the whole State must be maintained at all hazards. We shall have no fears of the issue of the conflict, knowing as we do, that the extremes of Maine will not prove recreant to duty, and the obligations now resting upon them.

While we would not have the Whigs, as a party forget for a moment, the ancient landmarks of their political faith, and the strong grounds of their opposition to the State and National Administrations, no neither would we have them, in the least, abate in their ardor and anxiety to bring our boundary rights to a successful termination. Though we may have occasion, hereafter, to revert to the conduct and management of certain individuals at the commencement of this interesting enterprise, we shall not be backward in upholding the great object which the State, as one people, are in view. The present movement we should regard as National, and we shall not be found wanting in the bold maintenance of the honor and welfare of the State.

It will be expected that Gov. Everett makes no recommendation to the Legislature of Massachusetts to aid Maine by a suitable appropriation. The funds are held equally by the two States, and though Massachusetts cannot constitutionally march troops out of her own State limits, still she is bound by every principle in aid of the protection of our mutual interests. We trust the Special Com. are to whom the Governor's message was referred, will report on the subject in the "ancient spirit of the Commonwealth."

It is to be wished the remainder of Mr. Allard's bill had been read, and reported, so as to the protection of our frontier. A.

(Continued of the Whig & Courier.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1839.

Review of yesterday's Senate proceedings.

I promised in my last night's letter, to give you in today's a sketch of the admirable speech of Mr. Preston, upon Mr. Crittenden's Bill to preserve the purity of elections. But, on looking over my notes, full though they are, I am very reluctant to attempt the task. No kind of justice can be done this eloquent orator, at any time, or on any occasion, by such an attempt. The fullest report can give you no idea of the brilliancy, the keenness, the point, the edge, the force of his manner and matter. A few days hence and this masterly performance will be put in print, as well reported as possible, however, and I shall not upon second thoughts, attempt to convey any idea of its merits, in anticipation of that publication.

After Mr. Preston closed, a curious scene took place. Mr. Roane, of Virginia, a gross, sanguine looking person, in a black wig, and a most sinister expression of the eye, as he glowers over his spectators a man who has played the part of "Master Silence" on that floor, from his induction to the seat till this moment, left his position in the neighborhood of Henry Clay, Crittenden, Webster, Preston, Rives, Southard, &c. and crossing the chamber, threw himself into the circle ornamented and adorned by Messrs. Brown, Niles, Smith, Denton, & *long genus*, — and there finding himself more in the element uprose and throwing aloft his arms and shaking most omiously his black wig as if

there were any thing under it, he commenced a most violent and ill tempered onslaught against his colleague, Mr. A. A. A. He said he should have done this before he was neither incompetent to do, nor was he afraid to do it but he did not wish to injure Mr. K's chance of election how kind! But he meant to come out, and he did, and so did his audience!

This speech, I learn, had no reference to the bill under consideration, being but the discharge of two whole years accumulated hate and gall, upon the head of his colleague. The whole speech was read.

I am told that Mr. Rives sustained himself against this with his usual felicity, and I doubt it not. He is not the sort of man to be much affec'ted or afflicted by such such puny missiles as so puny an assailant can hurl against him.

The SENATE were occupied part of the day in discussing the Report of Mr. Wall. Mr. Michigan having the floor, in favor of that document, and against Mr. Crittenden's bill.

The rest of the day was passed in a district of Columbia business.

The House spent most of the day in Committee of the Whole, on the General Appropriation Bill, in the further discussion of the motion to strike out the usual appropriation of the year for the pay of the Board of Navy Commissioners, in effect, to turn out employ that Board for the coming year.

This motion, you will remember, was made by Mr. Craig of Michigan, a member, who, possessing some little sanguiness, seems to have devoted himself to the radical reformation of every department of the government, in detail and in succession.

To day, Mr. Evans of Maine, whose rising to address the house is always a signal for general attention, and the assurance of much sanguiness, on the part of that body, undertook a defense of this board, against the combined attacks of Messrs. Craig, Peirce, Jr., Brown and Mallory. In doing this he was as able and convincing as he ever is when he will consent to address the House. [The sketch of Mr. E's remarks we are compelled to omit.]

Mr. Mallory spoke on the other side, and Mr. Evans rejoined.

Mr. Jenifer made some remarks against the amendment, and the Mr. Kennedy of Baltimore, obtained the floor, inored the Committee, rise, and then the house adjourned.

Yours truly.

SPEECH OF MR. ALLEN  
of Bangor, on the Resolutions in relation to the Public Lands, introduced by him on Monday last, and published in yesterday's paper

[RECEIVED]

You then see, sir, that the ground Maine has taken has been sustained in the Senate of the U States, and there never was a truer sentiment uttered than that, if the General Government be not both willing and able to protect the territory, it will have, perforce, itself incapable of performing one of its highest duties. On our clear and indisputable rights I might well rest the argument for the passage of these resolves. But, sir, for a moment let us review the measures we have taken, and see whether the honor and interest of the State do not demand the execution of the duties prescribed by the resolves now under consideration. On the 24th of January last, we passed a resolve directing the 1<sup>st</sup> Agent to proceed to what has been called the disputed territory and arrest all persons who were engaged there in plundering the timber. This was a proper purpose, and we should have been recreant in duty in neglecting to do it. It was our duty to do it because the territory is clearly within the boundary of Maine. But, sir, you may put it on the ground that Sir John Harvey, himself, says in his extraordinary communication, that he will preserve the timber and place the available "disputed territory fund", and the course we have taken is correct, and should be persevered in. It is admitted that this territory was being plundered of its most valuable timber, and the power that pretends to claim the exclusive jurisdiction and to be responsible that all

the timber in the "disputed territory" shall be applied to the "disputed territory fund", and the territory neglected to guard the rights, which it is the duty of the Great State, as he says, to the protection of her frontier. A.

unwarrantable assumption, has violated a sacred trust, a trusting to protect the territory from depredation, and the clearly acquits him of his hypothesis, from any charge of interference. Our Agent went for a lawful purpose, and was arrested by a foreign force, in the discharge of the duty which we had imposed upon him. He was taken, as other agents of ours have been before, and carried to a foreign jail. Our sovereignty has been assailed and violated in the person of our agent, and it becomes now our duty to demand and enforce redress for this outrage on our character and rights.

In the communication of Sir. John Harvey to the Governor, he claims exclusive jurisdiction to the territory in dispute, and insists on the recall of our forces which we sent with our land-Agent to suppress the timber spoliation. He is sure, as made up, your territory is claimed, our Agent is appropriated, and you are commanded to withdraw your force at the peril of wounding her Majesty's troops. What course then shall we take? There is but one course that we can take, and that is to defend our right at all hazards, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." If our claim did not commend itself to the common justice of mankind if we were not on ground I deemed unpregnable, if our rights were not as clear as the eternal principles of truth, I should say, pause before you pass these resolves, for when the step is once taken, you can not retrace it without a sacrifice of your honor, and an abandonment of your right. I say more, Sir, if this was a new question one which had not been presented to the consideration of our constituents, at least indirectly, I then should say sleep on the resolve, obtain instructions from your constituents, suppress your holy indignation at the outrage on your sovereignty in the character of your Agent, pardon well its consequences. But is there a doubt that the message of your Governor will meet with a hearty response from the people of your State. Does not the chivalric sentiments it contains commend itself to the settled purpose of our people on this question, i. e. these resolves as nothing more than carrying out the settled convictions of the people, not hastily made, but matured by long deliberation, and a clear understanding of our rights. It is a question which has undergone more popular discussion than any other State or National subject ever has before. Public opinion is united upon it, the east and the west are of one mind, and we are now called upon for action. I call on gentlemen, Sir, if any there are, who have doubt about the passage of these resolves, to express the reasons of those doubts, for I want no man to vote for the who does not do it from a deep settled conviction of their correctness, and expediency. They provide for a military force to protect your rights, to save your territory from depredation, and to bring to justice those who have trespassed upon your lands in the most effectual manner possible, by preventing them from escaping with the plunder. They do more, they rebuke the arrogant pretension of the British Agent, her majesty's Governor of the Province. Place your troops upon the Restool and St. John, and your Agents will not probably be arrested, and carried beyond the limits of your state, to be subjected to the contumely and reproach of foreigners. There are some aggressions upon National honor, which language is inadequate to describe, and the more one imbued with the true American spirit reflects upon the wound inflicted upon the character of our State by the forcible abduction of our Agent, the deeper and stronger will be the feeling of resentment and determination for redress. It would not be stronger, if a chivalric people should say that the road to settle this question, to redress this outrage, is the road to Fredericton. Our course must be onward till the integrity of our territory is maintained and the representation of our State's sovereignty restored.

Can we tamely submit to be driven from our territory, as guaranteed to us by an instrument as sacred as that of our constitution? The treaty of 1783 was the result of the high and noble struggle of the revolution. It was the product of the "times that tried men's souls". It was wrested from British domination by the energy and justice of the American cause. The example of the highest heroism, and the loss of the best blood was a necessary preliminary to the formation of the treaty. Sacred, then as this holy agreement is, what descendant of the Revolution is there, who would not enrol himself with alacrity under the Stars and Stripes of his country, and defend its provision, in humble imitation of the valor, and devotedness of his fathers? No man deprecates collision more, than I do, but I should deprecate infinitely more, an insult upon our national honor to pass unredressed, or to have a foreign power exercise jurisdiction over the State territory, whose boundaries are clearly fixed by the men who ran them. I say, then, sir, carry out these resolves in their true and legitimate meaning. Let us have no delay, no more false moves, no more hesitating, but let us carry the true spirit of the people we represent, into practical operation. I know that it is a responsibility of high moment I feel it from the bottom of my heart. It is a step, which no State in our Union has ever been called to take. These resolutions, if carried out, will sustain our right and secure us from further aggression. It is the calm and deliberate conviction of my mind, that these resolutions will accomplish our purpose. Who would be so recreant to his country as to do less, and to do more at this time would be unnecessary. That the constitution of your country guarantees to you protection in your present exigency, no man can doubt. And as he is greatly said, the Union must support the States. There is no option, no alternative. Under our federal system, in a failure, our Constitution is destroyed, our safety, our peace, and our freedom, are by word and a laughing stock.

Bangor Feb 21, 1839. — Patty

— We insert the following communication at the particular request of a respectable citizen.

We know nothing of the merits of the case, or of the competency or incompleteness of the individual alluded to.

[For the Whig & Courier.]

We understand that Dr. Mason, who was detailed for the Amherst detachment, has declined serving and been excused by the Major General, in consequence of the appointment to the Medical Staff of an individual whose only pretension to the character of surgeon or physician is, the fact of his having purchased a right to practice on the Thirteen Colonies. I have reason to believe that Dr. Mason must meet with the approbation of every man of common sense who has the least regard for the welfare of the individuals of the detachment or the country. Such an appointment as the one referred to is unprecedented in the military history of this or any other country.

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## AUCTION SALES.

by Pillsbury & Sandford.

On SATURDAY, March 8, at 10 o'clock P.M. at Office 45 West Market Square. A certain Lot of LOGS cut from the South Division of Township No. 1, in the 4th Range west of the Mountain line by Seth Cornell under and by virtue of a Permit from Agent of owner dated Jan 17, 1836. A sufficient quantity of said Logs, now lying in Malibow Stream or wherever they may be found marked S. U or however marked, to pay all demands for stampage, or for whatever sum the Logs may be held for. The account due for stampage, &c. and the conditions of sale made known at the time of sale.

## BANK STOCK.

On FRIDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at Office 45 West Market Place. 7 Shares in the Capital Stock of the Globe Bank, less cash.

## A PRIVATE SALE,

BY J. BARTLETT & CO. 1000 Bds. Georgetown Superfine Flours. 200 " Alexandria " " " 200 " Clear Park, "

GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. WHO IS A WHITE & CO now offer to close date, VALENTINE'S, AGRICULTURAL REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

The above Stock has been purchased, a part, within the last two months, and part within the last month, in good order and offers a rare opportunity to purchasers, paying in money, for Goods. Also to traders from the country to replenish their Stocks.

Among which may be found a very extensive assortment of English, German and American BROADCLOTHES, and CLOTHES, embracing one of the best stocks ever offered in this market.

Also PRIME Heavy SATINETTS, furred Cloths, Kerseys, Heavy Beaver Coatings, Lion Skins, Petershans, (quaints).

Brown and Black Sheeting, Shirts, Cotton Drilings and Jeans, best Irish Linens.

6 and 9 MERRINS, various colors; fig'd and plain FANCY PRINTS; Batting, Waddings, Cotton Flannels, Pickings, Thread, Tapes, Pins; Cotton Warp, red and white Flannels, Sateen, Cambrics, Cotton Nankins, Tabby Velvets, &c.

Also Rich pink black and lustre and figured SILKS, for Dresses, Silk Sashes, Silk Velvet Satins, for VESTIGES, (heavy and cheap); Ladies and Gentlemen's Paris Kid Gloves. Girls heavy Buckskin jackets.

Gems Buck Mink, best black Indian Crabs, Pongee and Bandanna Hoods; Alepines, Bombaras, &c. &c.

W. L. GOOD'S AND PROVISIONS. Best Brown and Havana White Sugars; Boston and Lead do, Ulysses and Souchong Teas, Coffee, Saturates, best No 1 Soap, Extra and Clear Pork, Cod and Hake Fish, best Winter Oil; Tongues & Sounds, Tobacco, heavy retailing Molasses, fine Brown Salt, Raisins, Flour, and many other articles not mentioned.

THOS A. WHITE & CO desirous of clearing their Stock by the 1st of March, will sell at jobs or retail at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, until that time. Purchaser now is your chance. Please recollect at No 16 Main St.

COTILLION BANDS. WILSON KUREK, WELLINGTON FOX, WALTER BROWN and KIRKLAND, (having turned out at Cotillion Band, for the Boston, and having prepared for Boston, several new and splendid Cotillions, which have been arranged in elegant style, expressly for this city and vicinity by Mr. Kurek,) do, leave to offer their services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bangor and vicinity, during the coming winter. Among their Cotillions, they have arranged those from La Sonambula, Il Piatra, Norma la Sirena, Eliza E Claudio, Paganini and Victoria Quadrilles, &c.

To prevent interference with previous engagements, please make an early application as convenient to W. L. WELLINGTON.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. Favy Brown Sheetings and Shirtings. For sale at the lowest prices by the bale or ream.

FREDERICK LAMBERT. 100 QTS. Bank Cod, 1/2 T. Turned Eggs, FREDERICK LAMBERT No 3 Smith's Block.

MERRINS AT COST. WE shall sell the remainder of our extensive

assortment of Merrins at Cost.

Purchasers will bid the best bargains ever offered.

MERRINS at 3d Main St. by REED & HATCH.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber have removed from their old stand on Franklin St. to the rooms lately occupied by Drs. Broth & Thompson (procurers to the Democrat) on Central St. over Albert Noyes' Store, where they will be ready to attend to all orders in the line of HOUSE-KEEPING, ORNAMENTAL and CARRIAGE PAINTING, ILLUSTRATION OF WOOD AND MUSCLE, PAPER HANGING, GILDING, GLAZING, &c.

W. L. All work not usually attended to will be rated to give satisfaction.

COTILLION & VASSI.

BANGOR, Jan 25th 1839.

MOLASSES.

500 HHDs Martimo Molasses of a superior

quality for retailing. Just received and

for sale by CHARLES COOPER & CO.

110 C P. 14 C P. 10 C P. 6 C P.

HAIR BRUSHES.

RECEIVED this day a few dozen superior Hair

Brushes. Cloth, Fish, Shaving and Hair

Brushes. Sign of the golden Combs, corner of

Main & Franklin Sts.

WANTED.

2000 Yds. Country made Linen.

1000 pds. Woolen stockings.

By W. A. BLAKE.

11 Broad St.

CORN BAGS.

800 Corn Bags of different qualities just re-

ceived and for sale by

JOS. NICKERSON & CO.

11 Broad St.

WOODEN WARE.

At Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN BARKER Jr. has just received from

the F. & J. a large assortment of Wooden

Ware which he offers at the very lowest prices

among which may be found the following:

14400 China Pies

800 Wash Boards

1500 Map Binders

100 New Boxes

100 Oval and Rail Boxes

221 Plain Linen Boxes

75 Woolen Dippers

50 Mortises

150 Rolling Pins

50 Sets of Measures

50 Palm Leaf Mats & &c. &c.

Those who are wanting any of the above articles

will please call at No 37 Broad Street, where they

can be had cheaper than ever we offered in this

place either at wholesale or retail.

113

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED

PRICES!!

11

INTENDING to take an account of Stock the

1st of this month, the subscriber will sell his

Valuable Stock of DRY GOODS, at a small

advance from cost until that time.

8 to 10 P.M. 46, Main St.

N.B. Be very careful and not mistake the Store

46 is the number.

JOSEPH NICKERSON & CO.

A few days from Franklin St. a lot of prime

Yellow Bat mending Corn, 1 for 5¢ at

No 2 City Point Block.

Opposite the Printing

M. GILLIGAN.

(late of the firm of Stewart & Gilligan.)

Has resumed business at No 52 Mainstreet

over store formerly occupied by Codd &

McKenney, where he would be happy to see his former customers and all others who may want

any thing in his line of business. All Garments

made warranted to fit.

Bangor, June 29, 1839.

FUN-SILK & FEATHER WARE.

SHAW & MERRILL.

have removed to No. 66.

MAIN STREET, Boston.

Opposite the C. T. T. & Co. & have on hand

a large assortment of

FURNITURE, MATS,

ERS and LOOKING-GLASSES, which will be

sold cheap for cash or good lumber.

11

NEW'S A KITCHEN'S O. 1000.

LINEN & CLOTHES & HOUSEHOLD.

is a superior preparation for the care of

the skin.

Watson, Sprague, Noyl, Sheldell and Billings,

contraction of the cords, &c. See certificates

in directions. Also, Dr. Parker's

remedy for the cure of the skin.

Given by the Proprietor of the above, and

certified by Dr. Parker, Boston, Oct 26, 1838.

For sale in Boston by W. H. Brown & W. H. Brown.

Opposite the C. T. T. & Co. & W. H. Brown.

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